BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DIEU ET MON DROIT.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LII. **BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1841.** **New Series No. 4.**

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail—to Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non-Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes' Street.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions.................... Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement.................. Rs. 2

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I.................. Rs. 1

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that the 1st No. of the BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE was published on the 25th of December, and will be repeated *Quarterly*. The price to Subscribers is 12 Rupees a year, single numbers 4 Rupees. Communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the "CEYLON MAGAZINE" from No. 1 to 3, for September, October and November, Price 3 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Subscribers to the above Periodical will be pleased to communicate the same to the Editor by letter post paid.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles..................	,,	1
Policies of Insurance..............	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set......	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds....................	,,	8
Bills of Lading....................	,,	8
Powers of Attorney each............	,,	8

Messrs. Blackwell and Co.'s Advertisements.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Tuesday next the 12th Instant, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at the usual hour, a quantity of Pieces of Woolen Cloth, of different colors, Pieces of colored Chintz, Pieces of colored Ginghams, Pieces of Colored Handkerchiefs, an Invoice of Buggy Whips, Household furniture, Sundries &c.

AT 2 P. M.

At the Sally Port Gate without the Fort, seventy six Horses, nine Camels, and six Bullocks, the property of the state of Angriahs Colabah, the Sale of the Elephants, Buffaloes and Deer are postponed for the present.

Bombay 8th January, 1841.

THE above will Submit for Sale by Public Auction, on Tuesday the 12th Instant, *without reserve*, about two hundred dozen of approved *St. Julien* and *Gruaud La Rose* Claret of importation.

Musters may be had at the rate of one Rupee per bottle, on application to the Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th January 1841.

FOR SALE.

A fine dog of the Bull and Mastiff breed.......................... Rs. 120

A large sized Bull Terrier.............. ,, 100

Apply to BLACKWELL AND Co.

Bombay, 8th January 1841.

FOR SALE.

ON Commission, a pair of new, very splendid Brilliant Diamond Ear-rings, set transparent and of the latest patterns.

Apply to BLACKWELL AND Co.

Bombay, 8th Jan. 1841.

FOR SALE.

A Light Shigram in excellent order, Patent Axles, with a powerful Grey Arab Horse and Harness....................Price Rs. 1000

A Low Phæton with pair of Horses and Harness.............................. ,, 800

A Handsome Lady's Horse......... ,, 800

A Pair of Carriage Horses.......... ,, 600

Apply to BLACKWELL AND Co.

Bombay, 8th January 1841.

Messrs. Robert Frith and Co.'s Advertisements.

A SALE OF AN ELEGANT AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF ARGAND LAMPS OF THE LATEST FASHIONS AND PATTERNS.

WILL take place at the Rooms of the above on Wednesday the 13th Instant, comprising Elegant 4 and 3 Light Bronzed and Lacquered Lamps, with rich cut drops, Balls, Cords, Tassels, and Pullies, complete, single Light ditto Pedestal Lamps and Wall Brackets, and a few Office Dials. Also spare tops, bottoms and ceiling Shades for the above and an assortment of Ghimnies and wicks. The whole will be on view from this day Friday the 8th Instant.

BY order of the Trustees of MOOLNA SMALLJEE ADAMJEE. The above will sell by Public Auction at Boree Bunder, this day Friday the 8th Instant, at 2 P. M. and a large assortment of Iron of all description. A chain cable and anchor, a Brass Gun, and a quantity of Lead and Spelter.

Nesbitt Lane, 8th Jan. 1841.

FOR SALE at the above. A Curricle with Harness, in good order. Price Rs. 450.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that MOROBA NARRONJEE, has Contracted to sell his Dwelling House standing on the Fazendaree ground and situate on the East side of the road leading from the Fort to Girgam, to Essoo MANCOJEE, any person or persons having any claim on the said House are requested to make the same known to MOROBA DAMOTHERJEE, in the Office of C. A. WEST Esquire Clerk of Small Causes within 14 days from the date hereof, or he, she, or they shall be precluded thereof.—Dated this 7th day of January 1841.

NOTICE.

THE Drawing of the undermentioned Lottery will positively take place on Friday the 29th January 1841, at the Exchange Rooms, precisely at 11 A. M. where the attendance of Subscribers is respectfully solicited.

PRANKISSEN DEY AND CO'S.

THIRD LOTTERY, 1841.

ALL PRIZES.

On 30 Renewed Reserved Whole Tickets of the last Day's Drawing of the 1st Calcutta Government Lottery of 1841, divided into 752 Chances at Company's Rupees 25 per each. Chance or in advance 15 Rupees, balance 10 Rupees.

On half Tickets, 13 Rupees per chance.

CHEAP SCHEME.

1	Prize	of			4	Whole	Tickets.
1	do.	of			2	do.	do.
2	do.	of	one	each	2	do.	do.
4	do.	of	½	each	2	do.	do.
8	do.	of	¼	each	2	do.	do.
32	do.	of	⅛	each	2	do.	do.
64	do.	of	1-16	each	4	do.	do.
128	do.	of	1-32	each	4	do.	do.
512	do.	of	1-64	each	8	do.	do.

752 Prizes 30 Reserved Whol Tickets.

1st. Subscribers have the option of paying the full amount, Company's Rupees 25 at once or only 15 as an advance, but the balance to be remitted on obtaining their respective Prize Tickets will be deliverable after the conclusion of the Drawing.

2nd. Moffussil Subscribers are particularly requested to include Postage in their remittances as they shall have their Prize Tickets free of Postage but they have the option of paying the full amount at once.

3rd. Early applications is solicited for Tickets to the Projector at his Office No. 12 Waterloo Street opposite Messrs Dykes and Co. or near the Auckland Hotel.

PRANKISSEN DEY AND Co.
Projectors.

BABOO RAMLOCHUN ROY,
Trustee.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Situation in the Accountant's department of the Bank of Bombay having become vacant, applications for the same, in writing, accompanied by testimonials, will be received at the Secretary's Office until the 20th Instant. The Salary is Rupees 200 per mensem, and approved Security will be required to the extent of Rs. 20,000.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. W. CARGILL,
Secy. and Treasurer.

Bombay, 6th Jan. 1841.

મુમબઇની બેંકની બાબતમો

ખબર દીઆંથી આપોઇચ કે મુમબઇ ની બેંકનાં હીશાબ રાખવાનાં ખાતાંમેં ઇક જગો ખાલી પડી છે વાશતે જેહને તે જગોપર રેહવું હોઇ તે ધાણીઇ પોતાની અરજ પોતાની આબરૂનાં દશતાવેજ શુધાં તારીખ ૨૦ મી ચાલતા મહીનાંની લગે બેંકનાં શેકરેટરીની આપીશમે મોકલશેતા લેશે॥ તે જગોમે મુશારો રૂ૨૦૦) નો છે અને રૂપીઆ ૨૦૦૦૦) લગેનાં જાંમીન આપવા પડશે॥ તારીખ ૪ થી જાંનેવારી ૧૮૪૧

ડાઇરેકટરોનાં હોકંમથી॥

ડબલીઉ ડબલીઉ કેઆરગીલ

શેકરેટરી તથા ટરેજરઅર॥

SILVER TEA SERVICES.

A. B. SAVORY & SONS, Manufacturing Silversmiths, No. 14, Cornhill, London. Submit the prices of the following TEA and COFFEE SERVICES. The Cottage Pattern is plain, standing on shell feet, the Tea and Coffee-pots with a flower ornament on the lids. The King's Pattern is richly chased. The shape of either is now and elegant.

COTTAGE PATTERN.

	£	s.	d
Strong Silver Tea-pot..........	10	16	
Ditto Sugar Basin and Cover	9	3	
Ditto Milk Bowl and Cover	13	0	
Ditto Coffee-pot............	13	11	
Complete......£46		11	

KING'S PATTERN.

	£	s.	d.
Strong Silver Tea-pot...........	10	15	0
Ditto Sugar Basin and Cover..	9	16	0
Ditto Milk Bowl and Cover.	13	13	0
Ditto Coffee-pot.............	13	13	0
Complete.......£47		14	0

A variety of upwards of fifty Tea and Coffee Sets are in the Ware Rooms, with every article requisite for the side-board or plate-chest.

Orders should be sent by letter direct to A. B. SAVORY & SONS, London, and the Goods will be transmitted through their Correspondents.

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co. Merchants, *Bombay*.

Messrs. PARRY, DARE & Co., Merchants, *Madras*.

Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE & Co, Merchants, *Calcutta*, who will receive the amount for them on delivery.

A Pamphlet, with a detailed list of the prices of Silver Plate, Plated-ware, &c., illustrated with sixty engravings, is sent for distribution, and may be had free of cost on application at the counting house of either of the Firms abovementioned.

LADIES FINE GOLD NECK-CHAINS.

A. B. SAVORY & SONS, Goldsmiths, No. 9. Cornhill, London, offer a large variety of Ladies Fine Gold Neck-Chains of the Matted, Ring and Cable Patterns, a yard and a quarter long, at the following prices, according to the weight:—

	£	s.	d.
The weight of 3 sovereigns....	4	4	0
The weight of 4 sovereigns....	5	5	0
The weight of 5 sovereigns......	6	6	0
The weight of 6 sovereigns....	7	7	0
The weight of 7 sovereigns....	8	8	0
The weight of 8 sovereigns....	9	9	0
The weight of 9 sovereigns....	10	10	0
The weight of 10 sovereigns ..	11	11	0

The most elegant spangled-star, and fancy link patterns, at Two Guineas more than their respective weights.

Orders should be sent by letter direct to A. B. SAVORY & SONS, London, and the Goods will be transmitted through their Correspondents.

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Merchants, *Bombay*

Messrs. PARRY, DARE & Co., Merchants, *Madras*.

Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE & Co, Merchants, *Calcutta*, who will receive the amount for them on delivery.

A Pamphlet, with a detailed list of the prices of Silver Plate, Plated-ware, &c.. Illustrated with sixty engravings, is sent for distribution, and may be had free of cost on application at the counting house of either of the Firms abovementioned.

SUPERIOR GOLD WATCHES.

A. B. SAVORY & SONS, Watchmaker, No. 9, Cornhill, London, submit very large STOCK of GOLD WATCHES, the whole of which are made and finished under the careful inspection of experienced workmen, on their own premises, and each is warranted for correct performance.

SIZE FOR LADIES.

Fine Vertical Watches jewelled in engine turned gold cases and gold dials, warranted....................£10 10 6

Fine Vertical Watches, jewelled, with double backed engine turned, gold cases and gold dials, warranted...........................12 12 0

Patent detached Lever Watches, jewelled in four holes, with double backed gold cases and gold dials, warranted......................14 14 0

SIZE FOR GENTLEMAN.

Patent detached Lever Watches, jewelled in four holes, seconds, and double backed gold cases, warranted..................................14 14 0

Patent detached Lever Watches, capped, jewelled in six holes, second and enamel dials, warranted.17 17 0

Patent detached Lever Watches, capped, jewelled in six holes, second double backed gold cases and gold dials, warranted.........21 0 0

Either of the Gentlemen's Watches may be had in gold hunting cases for £ 3 3s. each extra.

Orders should be sent by letter direct to A. B. SAVORY AND SONS, London, and the goods will be transmitted through their Correspondents.

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Merchants, *Bombay*.

Messrs. PARRY, DARE & Co., Merchants, *Madras*.

Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE & Co., Merchants, *Calcutta*, who will receive the amount for them no delivery.

A Pamphlet, with a detailed list of the prices of Silver Plated-ware, &c., illustrated with sixty engravings, is sent for distribution, and may be had free of cost on application at the counting house of either of the Firms abovementioned.

SERVICES OF PLATE, adapted to this climate, may be obtained direct from England, to be paid for on arrival, from A. B. SAVORY and SONS, London, who have published for circulation in this Country, a Pamphlet, containing detailed lists of prices, illustrated with sixty engravings, and now distributed through their Correspondents, free of cost, on application.

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Merchants, *Bombay*.

Messrs. PARRY, DARE & Co., Merchants, *Madras*.

Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE & Co., Merchants, *Calcutta*.

SILVER PLATE, PLATED GOODS, JEWELLERY, AND WATCHES.

A. B. SAVORY & SONS, London, respectfully announce that they have established Correspondents in this country, through whom may be obtained, direct from England, Services of Plate, &c. suited to this climate to be paid for on arrival out. A pamphlet is published for distribution, containing detailed list of the prices of the various patterns of Silver Spoons and Forks, Silver Tea and Coffee Services and the different articles of Plated Ware, Jewellery, and Watches; it will be found an useful guide to persons requiring these articles, and is illustrated by upwards of sixty engravings. The prices are at those low fixed rates which have been so eminently successful in drawing attention in Great Britain and Ireland.

Orders should be sent by letter direct to A. B. SAVORY & SONS, London, and the Goods will be transmitted through their Correspondents.

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Merchants, *Bombay*.

Messrs. PARRY, DARE & Co., Merchants, *Madras*.

Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE & Co. Merchants, *Calcutta*, who will receive the money for them on delivery.

The pamphlet may be obtained free of cost at the counting house of either of the abovenamed Firms, on application, or in answer to a post-paid request.

STRONGLY PLATED CURRIE DISHES.

A. B. SAVORY AND SONS.

Manufacturing Silversmiths, No. 14, Cornhill, London.

SUBMIT the prices of the following patterns of Strongly Plated Currie Dishes; with Silver handles and edges and silver shields for engraving the crest or coat of arms.

THE GADROON PATTERN.

	£	s.	d.
Four strongly plated Currie Dishes and Covers	10	10	0
Four extra strongly plated Currie Dishes and Covers.........................	12	12	0

THE FLOWER PATTERN.

	£	s.	d.
Four extra strongly plated Currie Dishes and Covers........................	13	10	0

Warmers for hot water with silver feet and handles, to match either of the above set of Dishes, £9 9s. the set of four.

The handles of covers of either of the above sets of dishes may be taken off so as to form eight dishes when required.

Orders should be sent by letter direct to A. B. SAVORY AND SONS, London, and the goods will be transmitted through their Correspondents.

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Merchants *Bombay*.

Messrs. PARRY, DARE & Co., Merchants, *Madras*

Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE & Co,. Merchants, *Calcutta*, who will receive the amount for them on delivery.

A Pamphlet, with a detailed list of the prices of Silver Plate, Plated-ware, &c., illustrated with sixty engravings, is sent for distribution, and may be had free of cost on application at the counting house of either of the Firms above mentioned.

PLATE.

A. B. SAVORY & SONS.—Manufacturing Silversmiths, No. 14, Cornhill London, offer the best SHELL BORDERED SILVER WAITERS, of every size with plain centres, at 8s. per oz., or with chased centres, at 8s. 6d. per oz.

Price, with Chased Centres.

	£	s.	d.
A round Silver Waiter, with shell border 8 in. diameter 12 oz at 8s. 6d..	5	2	0
A round Silver Waiter, with shell border 9 in. diameter 17 oz..............	7	4	0
A round Silver Waiter, with shell border 10 in. diameter 20 oz............	8	10	0
A round Silver Waiter, with shell border 12 in. diameter 30 oz..............	12	15	0
A round Silver Waiter, with shell border 15 in. diameter 42 oz.......	17	17	4
A round Silver Waiter, with shell border 18 in. diameter 86 oz..........	36	11	0
A round Silver Waiter, with shell border 20 in. diameter 124 oz.........	52	14	0

The Plate Rooms of this Establishment, contain a large and choice selection of every article requisite to complete a service.

Orders should be sent by letter direct to A. B. SAVORY AND SONS, London, and the goods will be transmitted through their Correspondents.

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co. Merchants, *Bombay*.

Messrs. PARRY, DARE & Co. Merchants, *Madras*.

Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE & Co. Merchants, *Calcutta*. who will receive the amount for them on delivery.

A Pamphlet, with a detailed list of the prices for Silver Plated-ware, &c., illustrated with sixty engravings, is sent for distribution, and may be had free of cost on application at the counting house of either of the Firms above mentioned.

VICTORIA PATTERN PLATE.

A. B. SAVORY AND SONS, Goldsmiths, No. 14, Cornhill, London, in addition to their many patterns of Silver Spoons and Forks, have finished this very elegant new pattern, after the admired style of Louis XIV. The following are the usual weights:—

		oz.		s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1 dozen Victoria Pattern Silver Table Spoons	ditto	40	at	6	6..	13	0	0
1 dozen Table Forks	ditto	40	at	6	6..	13	0	0
1 dozen Dessert Spoons	ditto	25	at	6	6..	8	2	6
1 dozen Dessert Forks	ditto	25	at	6	6..	8	2	6
1 pair Gravy Spoons	ditto	13	at	6	6..	4	4	6
1 Soup Ladle	ditto	11	at	6	6..	3	11	6
4 Sauce Ladles	ditto	12	at	7	0..	4	4	0
4 Salt ditto (gilt bowls)	ditto					1	18	0
1 Fish Slice (pierced and strong)	ditto					3	4	0
1 dozen Tea Spoons	ditto	14	at	7	0..	4	18	0
1 pair Sugar Tongs	ditto					1	3	0

Fiddle pattern Silver Spoons and Forks at...................6s. 2d. per ounce.

King's pattern Silver Spoons and Forks at.......................6s. 4d. ditto.

Orders should be sent by letter direct to A. B. SAVORY AND SONS, London, and the goods will be transmitted through heir Correspondents.

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Merchants, *Bombay*.

Messrs. PARRY, DARE & Co., Merchants, *Madras*.

Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE & Co, Merchants, *Cal*. who will receive the amount for them on delivery

A Pamphlet, with a detailed list of the prices of Silver Plate, Plated-ware, &c., illustrated within sixty engravings, is sent for distribution, and may be had free of cost on application at the counting house of either of the Firms above mentioned.

SERVICES OF PLATE, adapted to this climate may be obtained direct from England, both paid for on arrival, from A. B. SAVORY & SONS, London, who have published for circulation in this country a pamphlet, containing detailed lists of the prices of the various patterns of Silver Spoons and Forks, Silver Tea and Coffee Services, and the different Articles of Plated Ware, Jewellery, and Watches. It will be found an useful guide to persons requiring these articles, and is illustrated by upwards of sixty engravings. The prices are at those low fixed rates which have been so eminently successful in drawing attention in Great Britain and Ireland.

Orders should be sent by letter direct to A. B. SAVORY & SONS, London, and the Goods will be transmitted through their Correspondents.

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Merchants, *Bombay*

Messrs. PARRY, DARE & Co., Merchants *Madras*.

Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE & Co, Merchants *Calcutta*, who will receive the amount for them on delivery.

The pamphlet may be obtained free of cost at the counting house of either of the above named Firms, on application, or in answer to a post-paid request.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, FINANCE.

Bombay Castle, 31st December 1840.

Lieutenant W. Suart, assistant to the mint engineer, is allowed leave from the 24th instant, to the 15th proximo, to proceed to the Deccan, on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 6th January 1841.

Mr. J. Willams, resumed charge of the general treasury, general pay office, and the office of the superintendent of stamps, on the 30th ultimo.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 5th January 1841.

Mr. A. Elphinston, collector of Rutnageeree, is allowed to proceed into the districts, on deputation, from the 18th instant.

Mr. A. N. Shaw, acting collector of Belgaum, is permitted to proceed into the districts, on deputation from the 1st instant.

Mr. A. N. Shaw, acting collector of Belgaum, received charge of that collectorate on the 23rd ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 6th January 1841.

Lieutenant A. Nash, assistant to the superintendent of the revenue survey in the Deccan, is allowed leave from the 22d to the 29th ultimo, under section xi of the absentee rules, to proceed to the presidency, on private affairs.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID, *Chief Secy.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 31st December 1840.

Captain G. Fulljames, commandant of the Guzerat Coolie police corps, is allowed leave of absence from the 15th proximo to the 15th of February next, under section xi of the absentee regulation, to proceed to the presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 5th January 1841.

Under the provisions of regulation vi of 1834, the civil courts of the Dharwar Zillah, will be closed for a period of six weeks, from the 11th instant.

Bombay Castle, 6th January 1841.

Gunputrow Junardhun, is confirmed in the office of Government Pleader, in the Adawlut at Tannah.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th January 1841.

Mr. A. N. Shaw, assumed charge of the office of the political agent in the Southern Mahratta Country, on the 23rd ultimo.

Captain S. Hennell, resident in the Persian Gulph, resumed charge of his duties, on the 30th November last.

Lieutenant J. D. Leckie, of the 22nd regiment native infantry, resumed charge of his duties of assistant to the political agent in Lower Sinde, on the 11th ultimo.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, *Secy. to Govt.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.
ERRATUM.

Bombay Castle, 31st December 1840.

In the Government Gazette of the 24th instant, page 793, notifying the resignation of W. Stubbs Esq., from the East India Company's service from the "13th instant," *read*, from the "12th instant."

Bombay Castle, 6th January 1841.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased by a resolution in the military department, to appoint Major A. C. Peat, C. B. to be superintendent of roads and tanks, in the room of captain Foster, proceeding to England, on furlough; and captain Goodfellow to be civil architect at the presidency.

These appointments are to take effect from the date of the embarkation of captain Foster for Europe.

Captain St. B. Brown, assistant superintendent of roads, is permitted to visit the presidency on urgent private affairs, from the 5th to the end of this month.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. R. MORRIS, *Secy. to Govt.*



GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY HE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 30th December 1840.

No. 846 of 1840.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to appoint Lieutenant W. J. Woodward, 1st Bombay European Regiment, to act as Assistant to the Executive Executive Engineer at Aden, until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 31st December 1840.

No. 847 of 1840.—Captain G. Wilson of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

No. 848 of 1840.—It is hereby announced, that the undermentioned Rolls of Remittances to Europe, on account of the Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers in Her Majesty's and the Honorable Company's service, will be sent to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, by the next overland dispatch.

1st. General Rolls for the Quarter ending 31st October 1840, of Family Remittances of Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's Forces serving under this Presidency.

1 General Roll from the Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons.

2 Ditto ditto of the 2nd or Queen's Royal Regiment, 17th Regiment of Foot, and Staff.

3 Ditto ditto of the 6th and 40th Regiments of Foot.

2nd. General Rolls for the Quarter ending 31st October 1840, of Family Remittances of Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers in Her Majesty's Forces serving under this Presidency.

1 General Roll from the Non-Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons.

2 Ditto ditto of the 2nd or Queen's Royal Regiment, and 17th Regiment of Foot.

3 Ditto ditto of the 40th Regiment of Foot.

3rd. General Rolls for the Quarter ending 31st October 1840, of effects and credits of deceased Commissioned Officers in Her Majesty's Regiments serving under this Presidency.

1 General Roll from the Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons.

2 Ditto ditto of the 2nd or Queen's Royal Regiment, and 17th Regiment of Foot.

3 Ditto ditto of the 40th Regiment of Foot.

4th. General Rolls for the Quarter ending 31st October 1840, of Effects and Credits of deceased Non Commissioned Officers and Soldiers in Her Majesty's Regiments serving under this Presidency

1 General Roll from the Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of Her Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons.

2 Ditto ditto of the 2nd or Queen's Royal Regiment and 17th Regiment of Foot.

3 Ditto ditto of the 6th and 40th Regiments of Foot.

5th. General Rolls of Remittances on account of Regimental Necessaries in Her Majesty's Regiments serving under this Presidency.

1 General Roll on account of Regimental Necessaries of Her Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons, from the 1st of August to the 31st October 1840.

2 Ditto ditto of the 17th Regiment of Foot from ditto to ditto.

3 Ditto ditto of the 40th Regiment of Foot from ditto to ditto.

6th. General Roll for the Quarter ending 31st October 1840, of Family Remittances of Commissioned and Warrant Officers of the Hon'ble Company's Service.

1 General Roll from the Commissioned and Warrant Officers of the Hon'ble Company's Regimen's.

7th. General Roll for the Quarter ending 31st October 1840, of Family Remittances of Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Hon'ble Company's Regiments.

1 General Roll from the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Hon'ble Company's Regiments.

No. 849 of 1840—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit T. P. Weekes Esqr. 1st Member of the Medical Board, to retire from the service of the Hon'ble Company, on the Pension of his Rank, agreeably to Article 58, Section LVII, of the 2nd Supplement to the Code of Military Regulations from the 3rd proximo, and will have much pleasure in bringing to the notice of the Court of Directors, the long course of that Officer's services, for a period of 30 years, and the creditable manner in which duties committed to him have been discharged.

Bombay Castle, 1st January.

No. 1 of 1841.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to re-publish the following Extract from the Hon'ble Court's letter in the Military Department, dated the 16th December 1807.

4. The frequent applications that have been made to us by Officers of our several Military Establishments in India, when in Europe, for advances of money on loan, under the plea of their being otherwise unable to return to their duty, have not only caused much trouble and inconvenience, but in some instances the Company have sustained loss by the death of the parties to whom such advances have occasionally been made, and this practice has of late years increased.

5. As under the Regulations of 1796, the Military Officers are allowed to come home on furlough, and to receive their pay, and in regard to Subalterns, are further indulged with passage money home, their situations have been considerably improved, and they cannont reasonably expect any additional indulgence of the nature above mentioned; to prevent therefore, all expectation of the like in future, we direct that you publish in General Order to the Army, that we have been under the necessity of coming to the resolution of declaring, that Officers at home, are not hereafter to expect, that applications for advances of money, beyond what they are allowed by the existing Regulations of the service, will be attended to.

6. This Regulation is to be considered as extending to the Marine Officers of your establishment.

Bombay Castle, 2nd January 1841.

No. 2 of 1841.—A Field Order by Major General Brooks, Commanding in Upper Sciade, dated the 28th November last, appointing Captain Rebenack of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, a first Class Commissariat Agent at Kotree, and Lieutenant Stock, 23rd Regiment Native Infantry, a first Class Commissariat Agent at Baugh, is confirmed.

No. 3. of 1841.—The General Order No. 730, dated 9th November 1840, appointing Assistant Surgeon R. Kirk, Deputy Medical Storekeeper in Scinde, is cancelled, and Surgeon Cahill directed to resume charge of the Medical Stores at Sukkur, till further orders.

No. 4. of 1841.—The following order is confirmed:—

A Field Order by Major General Brooks, Commanding in Upper Scinde, dated 15th November 1840, appointing Lieutenant Valiant, Her Majesty's 40th Foot, to act as Major of Brigade to the first Brigade, until the arrival of the Officer who stands appointed in General Orders, to that situation.

No. 5 of 1841.—The following temporary appointment is made:—

Ensign C. D. Ducat, of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Interpreter in the Hindoostanee Language to that Regiment.

No. 6 of 1841.—The following orders are confirmed:—

An Order by Lieutenant Colonel Wymer, dated the 26th November 1840, appointing Lieutenant W. C. Wilkinson, of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Adjutant to that Detachment consisting of upwards of 300 Rank and File, proceeding with a Convey towards Dadur.

And Order by Major Cumming, dated the 10th November 1840, appointing Lieutenant Woodward, to act as Quarter Master to the 1st European Regiment, until further orders.

No. 7 of 1841.—Lieutenant J. B. Dunsterville of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, joined the Deputy Commissary General's Office on the 7th ultimo, in conformity with his appointment in Government General Order of the 5th Idem.

No. 8 of 1841.—The following promotions are made:—

2nd Regiment Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) C. F. Honner to be Captain, and Cornet W. F. Hunter to be Lieutenant, in succession to Turner deceased, Date of Rank, 12th Dec. 1840.

No. 9 of 1841.—The unexpired portion of the leave to the Neilgheries, granted to Brevet Colonel W. Gordon of the 23rd Regiment Native Infantry, under date the 21st April last, is cancelled from the 4th ultimo, the date of that Officer's return to the Presidency.

No. 10 of 1841.—The following appointment is made:—

2nd European Regiment Light Infantry.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) E. A. Guerin to be Adjutant, vice Gillander resigned the situation, Date of Appointment 9th Dec. 1840.

No. 11 of 1841.—A Regimental Order dated Aden 28th April last, appointing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Tapp to act as Quarter Master, and Lieutenant Evans to act as Interpreter to the the 1st European Regiment, vice Rose resigned the appointment, is confirmed.

No. 12 of 1841.—A station order by Brigadier Fearon, Commanding the Malwa Force, under date the 30th November 1840, placing Lieutenant Evans of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, at the disposal of the Resident at Indore, as a temporary measure, is confirmed.

No. 13 of 1841.—The duty for which Ensign Evans of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, was placed at the disposal of the Resident at Indore, in General Order No. 471, dated 18th July last, having been completed, that Officer is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, for Regimental duty.

No. 14 of 1841.—An order by Lieutenant Colonel Soppitt, dated the 17th November, appointing Lieutenant R. R. Younghusband, to act as Quarter Master and Interpreter in Hiddoostanee, to the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, and directing Brevet Captain W. Jones, to take charge of the Commissariat, and Public Cattle and Followers, during the march of that Regiment to Upper Scinde, is confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 4th January 1841.

No. 15 of 1841.—The General Order issued under date the 8th September last, (No. 566) confirming the appointment of Brevet Captain Mayor to assume charge of the Ordnance Department at Deesa, is to include also the department of the Executive Engineer at that station.

No. 16 of 1841.—The following orders issued by Brigadier Farquharson, Commanding in Lower Scinde, are confirmed.

An order dated 14th October 1840, appointing Lieutenant Nelson, Her Majesty's 4th Regiment, Commissariat Agent to the Head Quarters of that Corps, and 3rd Company 1st Battalion of Artillery, under orders to march on the 16th of that month.

An order dated the 20th of November 1840, appointing Lieutenant Mackenzie, Her Majesty's 41st Regiment, Commissariat Agent to the Right Wing of that Corps, proceeding from Kurrachee to Upper Scinde.

An order dated 24th November 1840, appointing Captain Blood, Commissariat Agent to the 1st Troop of Horse Artillery upon its approaching march.

An Order dated 7th December 1840, appointment Lieutenant Anderson, Her Majesty's 41st Regiment, Commissariat Agent to the Details of Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, and Her Majesty's 40th Regiment on their impending march to Sukkur.

Bombay Castle, 5th January 1841.

No. 17 of 1841.—The following promotions and appointments are made, to take effect from the 3rd instant. consequent on the retirement of T. P. Weekes Esquire, 1st Member of the Medical Board, from the service.

James McAdam Esquire, 2nd Member; to be 1st Member of the Medical Board.

R. H. Kennedy Esquire, M. D. 3rd Member, to be 2nd Member of the Medical Board.

Superintending Surgeon A Henderson, to be 3rd Member of the Medical Board.

Surgeon Joseph Glen, to be a Superintending Surgeon on the Establishment.

Senior Assistant Surgeon Robert Brown, M. D. to be Surgeon, vice Weekes retired.

Surgeon James Burnes, to be Secretary to the Medical Board, vice Glen promoted.

Surgeon T. Robson, to act as Secretary to the Medical Board, until the arrival of Surgeon Burnes, or until further orders.

Surgeon B. P Rooke, to be Garrison Surgeon at the Presidency, vice Burnes.

Bombay Castle, 6th January 1841.

No. 18 of 1841.—With reference to the General Order dated the 30th ultimo, No. 845, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the appointments of Major Peat, to be Superintendent of Roads &c. and that of Captain Goodfellow, to be Garrison Engineer, are to take effect from the embarkation of Captain Foster for Europe, and not before.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WILLOUGHBY, Major, *Actg. Secy. to Gt.*

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 3rd.—Capt. Ramsay, 2d Regt. E. Infy., from Poona.

do. 5th. Capt. G. St. B. Brown, 7th Regt. from Nassick.

do. 7th. Capt. J. Harrison, 4th Lt. Drs., from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 6th.—Capt. J. E. Long, N. V. B. to Europe.

do. do. Lieut. Long, M. Army, to Cannanore.

do. do. Doctor F. Loinsworth, Dy. I. G. H. M. H., to Deesa.

do. 7th. Major George Twemlow, Nizams Army, to Ellichpore.

do. do. Surgeon C. D. Straker. 1st B. E. Regt., to Poonah.

do. do. Capt. Ramsay, 2d E. Regt., to Poonah.



Marine Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer with a Mail for Suez, on Monday the 1st of February next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WILLOUGHBY, Major,
Actg. Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 10th Nov. 1840.

Bombay Castle, 4th January 1841.

No. 1 of 1841.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the practice with regard to sick leave in the Naval Department, be assimilated to that; which prevails in the Civil and Military Branches of the service, and that leave of absence from the Ship, or Station, on Sick Certificate, be granted only on the Certificate of a Medical Officer, or Medical Committee, the Medical Officer, or Medical Committee, being responsible to the Medical Board, and eventually to Government, for the propriety, and necessity of the Certificate.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WILLOUGHBY, Major, *Actg. Secy. to Gt.*

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.—None.

SAILED.

Jan. 6th, Ship Childe Harold, G. Willis, Master, to Cape and London. *Passengers.*—Mrs. Townsend, Miss Townsend, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Goode, Mrs. Ramsay, Mrs. James, Mrs. Watts, Mrs. Cotton, Mrs. Kelly, Miss Howe, E. H. Townsend Esq. Capt. Wells, Capt. Astin Capt. Cotton, Capt. Johnson, Lieut. Kelly, 19 Children, 15 Servants, and 56 Invalids.

Do. 7th, Ship Herefordshire, H. T. Moore, Master, to London. *Passengers.*—Mrs. Col. Wood, Mrs. Lyons, Mrs. Hutchinson, Mr. Blenkard, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, Capt. Blackall, Capt. Long, Capt. Dempster, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Capt. Bradford, 18 Children.

Do. 7th, The E. I. C. Schooner Mahi, Lieut. J Bird, Comg. to Persian Gulf.

Do. Ship Brilliant, R. Barr, Master, to Greenock.

Shipping in the Harbour.

E. I. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Satellite.
SCHOONERS	Sesostris.
Emily and Taptee.	Hugh Lindsay.
CUTTERS.	Zenobia.
	Indus.
	Berenice.

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.

Clarendon.	Java.
Julia.	Helena.
Westmoreland,	Frances.
Dartmouth.	Superior.
Sarah.	Woodman.
John Garrow.	Strabane.
Gilmore.	Princess Charlotte.
Recovery.	Ophelia and Ann
Duke of Lancaster,	Parsee Greenock.
James Moran.	Ingleborough.
Hoyal Saxon	Onyx.
Ropkinson.	Memnon.
Charlotte.	Sycee.
Amity.	Charles Grant.

COUNTRY.

Cauderbux.	Helen.
Pittamber Savoy.	Hydroose.
Caroline.	Mayaram Dayaram.
Sir Wm. Wallace,	Freak.
Colonel. Newal.	Alexander Robertson.
Atiet Rahimau.	Futhel Currim.
Essavie.	Ruparell.
Mor.	St George.
Maria.	Nurbudda.
Candahar.	Adele.
Ruby.	Hamoody.
Fanny.	Ratler.
FRENCH.	Clarke.
Lad Aele.	Resolution.
ARAB.	PORTUGUESE.
Harsingar.	Brig Simplicia.

Vessels expected to Sail.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail
A Steamer....	Spt. I. Navy.	Suez..	1st Feb.
Malabar.....	Skinner&Co.	London	2nd Jan.
Helena.....	McG. Brownrigg & Co.	Liverpool.	Dispatch.
Frances.....	H. & Cardwell	Liverpool.	12th inst.
Woodman.....	Mr. R. Bates	Do. ..	Dispatch.
Superior.....	Macvicar B. & Co ..	Do. ..	dispatch
Strabane ..	W. Nicol & Co.... ..		
Duke of Lancaster ..	.....		
Prin. Charlotte.	Syers Livingston & Co..	Liverpool.	In Jan.
Mary Bulmer	H. & Cardwell.		
Java	Forbes & Co.	China	13th inst.
Hannah.....	T. Jefferies & Co.. ..	Singapoor.	immediate.
Mor.....	.....	China.....	
Helen.....	.....		

Vessels Expected.

Vessels.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
Europe.....	.....	London ..	24th July.
Sir Ed. Paget.	Skinner&Co	Do.. ..	2nd Sept.
E. of Balcarras	Remington & Co..	Do..	In Sept.
Simon Taylor	.....	Do..	do.
Donna Pascoa.	McG. Brownrigg & Co.	Do.. ..	
Emety.....	.....	Liverpool	1st Sept.
Shakespeare...	Skinner&Co.	Liverpool	26th Augt.
Tweed.....	.....	Do.. ..	20th Augt.
Sycee..... ..	H. & Cardwell	Do.. ..	19th Augt.
Wave	.....	Do	in August.
B. Merchant..	W. & T. Edmond & Co.	Do.. ..	10th Sept
Urania.....	G. T. King..	Do.. ..	14th Sept.
Emily.....	.. ..	Do ..	1st Sept.
Dauntless.. ..	McG. Brownrigg & Co.	N.S. Wales	
Chieftain	McG. Brownrigg & Co	Liverpool	
Carnatic.....	Wm. Nicol and Co..	Clyde	in Sept.
Hope.....	Skinner&Co.	Do.. ..	in Sept.
Ramsay.....	Ditto ..	Do	10th June.
Hugh Walker..	Ditto ..	Do.. ..	22d Augt.
Minerva.....	.....	Llanelly ..	11th Augt.
Emilia..... ..	T. Jefferies & Co.....	Bordeaux.	4th July.
LeCeres	T. Jefferies & Co.....	Nantes ..	1st Feb.
Mavis	.....	China	

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.—On the 7th Instant, at Belmont, Mazagon, the Lady of James Wright, Esq. of a Daughter.



ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PRESIDENTS CASTING VOTE AT COURTS MARTIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In paragraph 3 of the letter signed "A." inserted in the last *Gazette*, the writer forgets entirely that Members of Courts Martial are sworn to administer justice, whenever any doubt arises which is not explained by the Mutiny Act and Articles of War, according to the custom of war in the like cases. The omissions, therefore, in the Mutiny Act are to be supplied not by a reference to the common law, but to that practice with which Officers are supposed to be acquainted. All the authorities however, against the President's casting vote cited by "A." are in fact not one authority; as they all rest on the rule that prevails in the Queen's Courts of Record, and this is evidently inapplicable to the point in dispute which must be decided by the custom of war. But Tytler and Sir Edward Pagett are surely sufficient authorities for the practice in the Queen's Army, and during the twenty eight years that General Kennedy was a Judge Advocate he must have ascertained from the Officers of the Queen's Army and of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, who were members of the Courts Martial at which he officiated, what was the practice to which they were accustomed. Captain MacNaghten, also, is I believe a much better authority than Major Hough with respect to the practice of the Bengal Army, and it is at least obvious that the records of the Judge Advocate General's Office at Calcutta could not possibly shew whether or not a question had been decided by the President's casting vote, because the votes are never recorded on the proceedings of a Court Martial. I have no doubt, therefore, that, as I stated in my last letter, it will be found on due enquiry being made that at Courts Martial held in India and in all places in her Majesty's dominions, except at the Horse Guards, the custom of war has always been that, on an equality of votes, the President shall have a double vote.

"A." has misunderstood the remarks contained in my last letter, for I merely referred to the Judge in India to shew that the legislature had recognised the necessity for the due administration of justice of giving a preponderance to the opinion of the Senior Judge, and that consequently there could be no illegality in giving a casting vote to the President of a Court Martial. For in each respect the reason prevails, since without such casting vote it would often be impossible to carry on the proceedings of a Court Martial. Suppose, for instance, on a Court Martial meeting consisting of 15 members, one of them is challenged and withdraws—of the remaining 14, seven vote the challenge valid and seven not valid—in this case, if the President has not a casting vote, is the Officer challenged to take his seat as a member or is he not? Again, at a Court Martial consisting of 14 members, one of the parties is anxious to adduce certain evidence—the opposite party objects—the Court is cleared and seven members vote for admitting and seven against admitting the objection—is the evidence to be received or rejected? I have already pointed out that it might happen that a prisoner might be found guilty by the majority of a Court Martial and that, as there might be an equality of votes on deliberating on the sentence, no punishment could be awarded unless the President was entitled to the casting vote. "A." says this must depend on an *express* and not on an *implied* authority; but he will not deny that it is the established custom at Courts Martial that all questions (except in cases of death) should be decided by the majority of the Court, and yet there is no *express* authority for their being so decided. It is merely the custom of war, and this custom therefore is an equally valid authority for giving a double vote to the President. Can he, also, produce any *express* authority which declares that, on an equality of votes taking place at a Court Martial, the question shall remain undecided? or will he point out in what manner the proceedings of a Court Martial can be carried on and justice administered in such cases as those above mentioned, if the President is not allowed a casting vote? It is, at the same time, quite clear that the double vote of the President must apply to all questions or to none, for it is equally requisite for the decision of all questions, as these must be determined by a majority of the Court Martial. Not only, therefore, does the custom of war authorize the double vote of the President, but it is also indispensable for the due administration of military law; while, on the contrary, the leaving, on an equality of votes taking place, the question undecided is not sanctioned by any express authority or by the custom of war, and such a mode of proceeding would also often render it impossible for Courts Martial to perform the duty entrusted to them. For "A." contradicts the legal authority which he himself cites in supposing that if it be a question *against* the prisoner "an equality of votes should be considered as in his favor;" because all that a Court Martial could do in such a case, according to the practice of Courts of Law, would be to leave the question undecided, whether it were *for* or *against* the prisoner.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
7th January 1841. Z.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I find you have already adverted to the subject of watering the streets within the Fort, but like many other subjects brought before public notice, or submitted (with due deference I suppose) to the consideration of the "powers that be," no remedy, I believe has as yet been applied to remove the complaint.—Just go down to Apollo Street in the vicinity of the Cotton Screws, and where the Victoria Hotel is, and take a view of the place at 8 A. M. and at 3 P. M.—and you will find a dense body of people—also Buggies, Carriages, Bullocks, Bullock-Hackeries, &c. wading as it were thro' masses of mud and slime occasioned by the present clumsy method of watering the streets, which renders the footsteps so slippery that an unfortunate fall may not be readily recovered from, until you may be *fairly*, and *properly* run over by some *light* Carriage, or trodden down by Horses or Bullocks. During the hours above mentioned, the street present the dirty appearance of, or the effects produced by heavy torrents of rain, as if we were in the middle of the monsoon. Now I humbly think that this public inconvenience may be got rid of by employing shower-pots, instead of, as at present, an awkward bandy with a couple of bullocks and a huge water cask upon it communicating to a trough perforated with a range of orifices, or *big* holes thro' which the refreshing element ruds out in such undue quantity, and irregularity, that water-rutts impeding his progress, disgusts the sight of the pedestrian, and that which is intended, should administer to our convenience by allaying the dust, excites feelings of an unpleasant nature.

I am Sir,
Your's obediently
6th Janay. 1841. O.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MY DEAR MR. EDITOR,—Will you be so kind as to oblige a few unfortunates on the Esplanade by noticing in your paper the annoyances of the neighbourhood—In the morning until half past nine or ten o'clock, they have to endure the dust and sand which is kept up by Parsees breaking in and ringing their horses within ten measured yards of the doors of the front row of tents, and at two o'clock P. M. commences the row of the people who draw the water from the wells for the purpose of watering the roads. Their language, especially that of the natutinel Gentlemen, the Parsees, is of the coarsest description, consigning their horses and their various limbs and features to the Infernals with an occasional and not very complimentary reference to the persons of their

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

own *fair* relatives.—Will you inform me if in your power, whether a policeman is obliged to take a drunken native into custody when given into his charge by a gentleman who gives his address at the time.

You can either insert this or otherwise answer it in your notices to correspondents. But pray do something for us about these nuisances.

Your's faithfully,
MORE THAN ONE.

5th January.

THE GRANT TESTIMONIAL.

PROCEEDINGS of a Meeting of the Committee of the GRANT TESTIMONIAL held in the Rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society in the Town Hall, Bombay Tuesday, the 22nd day of December 1840

PRESENT.

The Hon'ble Sir John W. Awdry, in the Chair

J. H. Crawford, Esq.	W. C. Bruce, Esq.
Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.	Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq.
The Revd. Dr. Stevenson,	The Revd. Dr. Wilson.
Colonel D. Barr,	Lewis Grant, Esq.
Dadabhoy Pestonjee, Esq.	Dr. Mackie.
	G. H. Gordon, Esq.
	John Skinner, Esq.

Captain G. J. Jamieson, Secretary.

Read a letter from W. R. Morris, Esq. Secretary to Government.

No. 3851 of 1840.
General Department.

To JAMES BIRD, Esq.
Secretary to the Grant Memorial Committee.

SIR,—With reference to Mr. Acting Secretary Boyd's letter (No. 2033) dated the 16th July 1839, I am instructed by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to request you will inform the Committee that the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, entering freely into the views of the subscribers to the Fund for raising a Testimonial to the memory of the late Sir Robert Grant, has sanctioned the establishment of a Medical College to be called by the name of that eminent person, whose memory and virtues it is intended to perpetuate; and that they have expressed their willingness to contribute an equal amount to the sum subscribed by the Community of Bombay, for the erection of a suitable building—it being understood that the aggregate cost will not materially exceed the sum of one Lac of Rupees.

2nd.—Rules for the management of the College will, I am directed to state, be framed at an early period, and an immediate arrangement made for selecting a convenient site on which to erect the Buildings, and in the expectation that these proceedings will be considered essentially commemorative of the object the subscribers have in view, the Governor in Council trusts the Committee will feel themselves authorised to place the funds under their charge at the disposal of Government to enable them to carry their plans into effect with as little delay as possible.

3rd.—I am at the same time desired to state, that it has not escaped the attention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, that at the public Meeting which was held at Bombay, to consider of the best means of perpetuating the memory of the late Sir Robert Grant, it was resolved that the Funds raised should be applied to the erection of a suitable Building, or the foundation of Scholarships to be conferred, after competition, on the most deserving pupils; but as it forms part of the Government plan to grant small stipends to a certain number of the pupils educated in the College, it does not appear to the Governor in Council necessary to appropriate any part of the "Grant Testimonial Fund," to the endowment of Scholarships. His Excellency in Council therefore proposes to devote the whole Fund to the Buildings required, a tablet with a suitable inscription being fixed in a conspicuous part of the College.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) W. R. MORRIS,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 11th Nov. 1840.

1st.—Moved by Mr. Crawford, seconded by Mr. Skinner, and unanimously resolved,—That the Funds realised from the community in commemoration of Sir Robert Grant in the Presidency, be appropriated to the erection of a suitable Building for a Medical College on the Island of Bombay, to be named after that lamented Individual.

2nd.—Proposed by Dr. Wilson, seconded by Mr Bruce and carried unanimously—Understanding by Mr. Secretary Morris's letter, No. 3851, dated the 11th November last, that it is intended by Government to apply to that sole purpose, the amount contributed with the augmentation in that letter mentioned—Resolved, that the Funds be made over to Government on the terms therein stated.

3rd.—Proposed by Dr. Mackie, seconded by Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, and resolved unanimously—That the Secretary be authorized in communication with the treasurers, Messrs. Forbes and Co., to make the necessary arrangements for the transfer of the Funds to Government.

4th.—Moved by Colonel Barr, seconded by the Reverend Dr. Wilson, and carried unanimously,—That the Committee gratefully acknowledge the liberality of the Honorable the Court of Directors, the Government of India, and the Government of Bombay in so promptly and generously meeting the views of the public of this Presidency as to the commemoration of it's late lamented and revered Governor, in connection with an Institution so promising of public good as a Medical College.

The Secretary states that the Funds now realized amount to about Bombay Rupees 40,774 14 4 as follows:—

Government 5 per cent loan sicca Rs. 24,400 at the present market rate 110 per 100 sicca	26,840	0	0
5,000 5 per cent. @ Rs. 102 8 per ditto.	5,125	0	0
Cash.....	8,809	14	4
Rs.	40,774	14	4

Subscriptions not yet realized, Rs. 4,334 7 0

5th.—Proposed by Mr. Crawford, and seconded by Mr. Skinner.

That the Secretary be requested to express to such subscribers as have not paid the amount of their subscription, the hope of the Committee, that they will take immediate measures for so doing; so that the Committee may be enabled to close the accounts of the subscriptions at the expiration of the ensuing month—January 1841.

6th.—Proposed by Dr. Stevenson, seconded by Manockjee Cursetjee, and unanimously resolved.

That the thanks of the Committee are due to the Secretaries for their exertions on behalf of the Fund.

7th.—Proposed by J. H. Crawford, Esq., seconded by Dr. Wilson, and carried unanimously.

That the thanks of the Committee be offered to its President, Sir John Awdry, for his unremitting exertions in carrying out the wishes of the community, and his cordial assistance to the Committee in the attainment of a suitable memorial of the late respected Governor of this presidency.

8th.—Proposed by Lewis Grant, Esq., seconded by Manockjee Cursetjee.

That the proceedings of this Committee, after having been communicated to Government, be published in the different newspapers.

G. J. JAMIESON,
Secretary Grant Testimonial.



"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, January 8, 1841.

WE have received Calcutta Papers to the 28th, Madras the 31st, and Ceylon the 21st and 22nd of December. We have looked in vain for any intelligence of moment, they are all occupied with the News brought by the last Overland Mail, and contain nothing that will either interest or entertain our readers.

WE would once more appeal to the Sporting World to support our Magazine with their contributions, the time is just approaching when our arrangements must be made for publishing in March, and we would crave of those who kindly intend to support us with their Pens to take the field at once. We should be also highly indebted for the natural History of any animals of the chace as interesting not only to the sportsman, but the lover of Science and the Public in general. We are aware that with a large force in Scinde we must perforce expect to be minus many a capital correspondent but although many of our Bombay friends may be far away, we would look to our Madras friends and those in the Nizams Territories for aid. Bengal has her own Sporting Magazine but not Madras, and as there is no better sporting ground in the world than much of that Presidency, we look to those interested in the matter for a lift—All we ask for is like Alderman Curtis's Toast.

"A speedy Peace (*Piece*) and soon."

THE Beauty and Fashion of Bombay assembled on Wednesday night at Parell to enjoy the hopitality of our worthy Governor, and his amiable Family, the House and grounds were brilliantly illuminated and the western Gateway of the Gardens displayed the Initials V. R. surmounted by a Crown over a Triumphal arch. The most distinguished NativeGentlemen attended, and we observed Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Jugganathjee Sunkersett, Framjee Cowasjee, Ardaseer Bomunjee, Cursetjee Jemsetjee Esqrs. and all the principal persons in Bombay of all castes and denominations. Prince Hyder Khan also was present. The dancing commenced about 10 o'clock and was kept up with great spirit until about one when a Splendid Supper and generous Wines revived the spirits of the Votaries of Terpsichore. After a short time the dancing recommenced and continued until half past two when a general move took place, the words Good night, echoed from fair Lips, and it might truly be said,

——————Parting was such sweet sorrow,
That we could say good night 'til it were morrow.

The arrangements for the Evening were admirable, the Music good, the decorations tasteful, while the kindness and indiscriminate attention to all their guests on the part of the distinguished Host and Hostess left a kind impression on the minds of all, and we believe that every one agreed on the ride home, that they had passed a delightful Evening.

WE have much pleasure in publishing the proceedings of a Meeting of the Committee of the GRANT TESTIMONIAL held in the Town Hall on the 22nd ultimo. The Court of Directors have sanctioned the establishment of a Medical College as a Testimonial of the appreciation of the merits of the late Sir R. Grant by the community of the Bombay Presidency. It appears the whole funds already subscribed amounting to R. 45109 6 4 are to be devoted to the erection of a suitable building and the Court of Directors have liberally signified their intention to put down an equal sum to what may be subscribed here with an understanding that it is not to exceed a lac of Rupees. Now this is most praiseworthy, but we would ask one question from whence are Professors in the different departments of Medical Science to be procured? We are well aware that the Medical service of Bombay possesses men of the highest talent in the different walks of the profession, but the service is already overworked. Every man is fully employed, and from whence are we to look for those who have time and opportunity to devote themselves to the instruction of youthful Natives? What we would suggest would be that the chair of the different departments should be thrown open to general competition, that the profession thereof should be made as much or more an object of honor than emolument. However our remarks may be premature, and we shall await further details before we pursue the subject to any greater length.

LETTERS have beeen received here from Herat dated 18th of November which state that at one time there was much likelihood of Yar Mahomed proceeding to extremities with the British Officers there, but the news of the surrender of Dost Mahommed had given a different turn to events and all was now peace and conciliation. However in Scinde it is still believed that a force will proceed thither, and we think no one can question the policy of such a demonstration. Kamran Shah is evidently only a tool in the hands of the crafty Yar Mahommed and as that personage has thought proper to evince his hostility to the British on every favorable occasion, we ought to insist on his dismissal, and in the event of a refusal re-unite Herat and its dependencies to the Dooranee Empire. Shah Shoojah will never reign in peace while he has such turbulent neighbours who are able at all times to open a door for the admission of a Russo-Persian Army. In our own minds we have little doubt that a march to Herat sooner or later is inevitable. Through the bravery and skill of Major Eldred Pottinger it proved a stumbling block to Russian encroachment before, and it is not too much to say that the successful defence of Herat is the key stone of the arch of our Triumphs in the North West. Had Herat fallen there would have been a very different story to tell of the Campaign in Affghanistan. A very short time will suffice to shew us important events in that Quarter, and although all is for the present quiet, it seems not unlike the lull between the gusts of wind in a Tempest. With the Punjaub unsettled and Herat under inimical sway we cannot remain long tranquil and it remains to be seen who will take the initiative in a move. As the old Proverb says "the first blow is half the Battle." We hope our Governor General will not be slow in striking it if it becomes expedient.

OUR Contemporary of the *Times* speaks of letters from Herat of the 30th of November and asks us for dates. We have only been favored with intelligence to the 18th. The reports which we gave in a former issue of the imprisonment of Major Todd and Lieut. North were received from Scinde where they were currently believed. Of course now they must be incorrect as our Contemporary's information comes down to so late a date, and what we have received also goes to confirm the belief that our Officers at Herat are well and at liberty.

ON the subject of a President of Courts Martial having a Casting Vote, our Correspondent "Z." in reply to "A." proves that they are as far divided in opinion as in their relative position in the Alphabet. We must confess notwithstanding "Z." assumes a strong position that we are inclined still with "A." to think that there is an impropriety, if not an illegality in any Member of a Court having two Votes as to the Verdict in sentence. Why is not such a power given to the Foreman of a Jury if such a principle is to be recognized at all. The functions of a juror it is true do not embrace so wide an extent as those of a Member of a Court Martial where such individual is Judge and Jury too, but still the cases of Life and Death, of property and character come before both, and we think the Common Law of the Land cannot but be a safe guide for the legislative department of the Army, Jurors are locked up until they agree in a Verdict and if a Court Martial was served the same way and no allowance of Beer or Cheroots permitted. We should more frequently see Men amicable to the broad principles of reason and justice. "Z." seems to undervalue "A.'s" Authorities as emanating from the principles that prevail in "Queen's Courts of Record" and says Tytler and Sir Edward Pagett are surely sufficient authorities for the practice in the Queen's Army. But in opposition to those names we have Dr. Paul and the Marquis of Hastings on the other side of the Question, as the matter seems to be in dispute, an appeal to the Legislature would be the best way of settling the matter as men's Lives and Fortunes should never be permitted to be at the mercy of the misconstruction of a legal reading or the hazard of a doubt.

WE have received a letter from "MORE THAN ONE" who complains of a Legion of evils on the Esplanade. We are quite of opinion that the Horse breaking nuisance ought to be abated, while we have before noticed the Water Carts and their proceedings. The controulling power of which must have been born under the sign Aquarius. "O." is very smart upon the muddiness of the Streets in the Fort and with good reason. The excessive cascades of water which are poured incessantly—

"Without mixture, without measure,"

Our highwa s and byways make us quite damp and nasty unpleasant bodies as Mantalini says if he had much of a Pedestrian Population, Patters and Galoshes would be at a premium, as it is, all men fond of a quiet walk of an Evening must put on a thick pair of Shoes or suffer wet feet and attendant Colds and Coughs. We really do entreat the head of the Water works as ancient Pistol says—

"To abate his manly courage,"

and instead of a deluge treat us to a gentle sprinkle.

SYDNEY.

MAJOR O'HALLORAN'S INSTRUCTIGNS AND EXECUTION OF TWO NATIVES AT ENCOUNTER BAY,

SOUTHERN AUSTRALIAN, SEPTEMBER 15.

In our last, we presented to our readers the two official Reports of Major O'Halloran to his Excellency the Governor, upon the subject of the late shipwreck and murders at Encounter Bay. We now present them with a copy of the "Instructions" under which Major O'Halloran acted, in the late summary execution of the two Natives over the graves of the ill-fated passengers of the *Maria*:—

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.
Adelaide, 14th August, 1840.

You will proceed with the party described in the margin, to the Elbow of the Goolwa by such routes as you shall judge expedient.

You will make arrangements that two boats shall be placed on the river, with provisions and necessaries on board, for your whole party, for fourteen days.

You will have at least seven days provision in addition, in charge of a foot Police party at the Elbow.

The object of your expedition is, to apprehend, and bring to summary justice, the ringleaders in the murder, or any of the murderers (in all not to exceed three) of eight or more white persons; some of whose bodies were found about few days since—about nineteen miles to the south-eastward of the sea mouth of the Goolwa or Murray.

To this end, your first object should be, if possible, to make prisoners the whole number congregated with the murderers.

It is of very great importance that, if possible, in effecting this portion of the duty, no blood should be shed, or violence shown or encountered.

The future effect of the expedition on the minds and conduct of the natives, will certainly be much more beneficial if the murderers can be captured without bloodshed.

This, however, will probably be the most difficult part of your duty; and if, in the execution of it, you are really compelled to abandon temperate measures, and to resort to those of extreme force against the whole tribe, you will not be held blameable. Your duty is, to *capture the murderers; and this object must be effected*, if they fall within your reach.

You will most carefully and distinctly explain to all friendly natives, that your warfare is not with any but the tribe by which the murder was committed; and even to this tribe you will, if opportunity permits, explain as distinctly (which, from the distance at which their weapons take effect, you will probably be able to do, even should they be in hostility with you) that, if they will deliver up the murderers, your aggression against all others shall cease.

The horses should with the greatest care be kept out of sight until the last moment. This may be effected by sending them along the sea beach—not allowing any to rise the sand hills.

When the prisoners are taken, you will proceed deliberately and with all suitable form to discover through the medium of the Encounter Bay blacks, who were the persons actually concerned in the murder. You will take every reasonable method of exhibiting to your own party and to all the blacks present, that your enquiry is deliberate, and conducted on principles of the strictest justice.

When to your own thorough conviction you shall have identified any number not exceeding three of the actual murderers, you will distinctly point out such men and require the deliberate opinions of Mr. Pullen, Captain Nixon, and the Encounter Bay blacks, concerning their guilt, and you will make a note by names of those opinions as to guilty or not guilty, for the information of the Governor.

You will, however, act upon *your own single deliberate judgment*.

Should your mind become satisfied of the guilt as to actual participation in the murder of any number not exceeding three, you will if possible move the whole tribe in your power to the spot at which the murder was committed. You will there explain to the blacks the nature of your conduct, and the orders you have received from the Governor, and you will deliberately and formally cause sentence of death to be executed by shooting or hanging, upon the convicted murderers, not exceeding three, as above described.

You will then cause your party to return to its different stations.

Should you not be able to succeed in capturing any blacks against whom you can obtain evidence satisfactory to yourself, you will arrange your movements so as to return by the time that your provisions are exhausted.

The whole party engaged in the expedition, is placed under your absolute command. You will be careful to maintain strict discipline in it, especially as regards the natives and their women.

For so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant.

GEORGE GAWLER,
Governor S. Australia.

By his Excellency's command,
GEORGE HALL, Actg.
Col. Secretary,

Having placed these documents in the hands of our readers, it now becomes our duty to put upon record an expression of our own feelings and sentiments upon them. The main facts in the Reports are—first, the shooting of two Natives, who were implicated in the late murders at Encounter Bay, and who sought to elude capture, by swimming across the lake;—and secondly, the summary execution of two other Natives,—the first of whom was given up by his Tribe as the murderer of one of the late crew of the *Maria*,—and the second of whom was proved to be the murderer of a whaler named Roach in that locality about two years ago. In the execution of his duty, Major O'Halloran has confined himself to the strict letter of his Instructions, as any one may see by comparing those instructions with his first and second Reports. That he has acted with that mercifulness of disposition, throughout the whole of this sad affair, which reflects the highest credit upon him, both as a gentleman and as an officer, is a conclusion to which every one must come, who carefully examines the documents we have now made public. He has incurred no "fearful responsibility," in the discharge of his duty, as the *Register* very unwisely alleges; having simply complied with the Instructions from the Colonial Government, of which his conduct in every respect is a perfect counterpart.

The great question which meets us at the outset of the discussion, is,—whether "the Colonial Government of South Australia," or, which in fact is the same thing,—whether Colonel Gawler, with the advice of the Members of Council, possessed the "*right*," as the representative of Majesty, to issue instructions empowering Major O'Halloran, or any other individual, "summarily to put to death any human being" within the province, "without trial by the established criminal judicature" having first been had? The converse of this has been asserted, and a formal "protest" upon this subject has been put on record. The ground which the *Register* takes in the discussion of the question, is,—the *irreconcilableness* of "the proceedings taken by Major O'Halloran, either with the acknowledged rights of *all* natives within the province of South Australia, or with the inviolable principles of the British Constitution"—an *irreconcilableness*, however, which, so far as any evil consequences are either to be feared or deprecated, exists more in the brain of the writer in question, than in any instructions issued, or in any conduct pursued.

On the former of these two points, the following proclamation—the first act of Governor Hindmarsh's administration on the establishment of the province—has been quoted, as a proof that the aboriginal inhabitants of South Australia are entitled to all the privileges of British subjects, and that as such only can their personal liberty be attained.

PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency John Hindmarsh, Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's province of South Australia.

In announcing to the colonists of His Majesty's province of South Australia, the establishment of the Government, I hereby call upon them to conduct themselves on all occasions with order and quietness, duly to respect the laws, and by a course of industry and sobriety, by a strict observance of the ordinances of Religion, to prove themselves worthy to be the founders of a great and free colony.

It is also, at this time, especially my duty to apprize the colonists of my resolution to take every lawful means for extending the same protection to the Native Population as to the rest of His Majesty's subjects, and of my firm determination to punish with exemplary severity, all acts of violence or injustice which may in any manner be practised or attempted against the Natives, who are to be considered as much under the safeguard of the law as the colonists themselves, and equally entitled to the privileges of British subjects. I trust, therefore, with confidence, to the exercise of moderation and forbearance by all classes, in their intercourse with the native inhabitants, and that they will omit no opportunity of assisting me to fulfil Her Majesty's most gracious and benevolent intentions towards them, by promoting their advancement in civilization, and ultimately, under the blessing of Divine Providence, their conversion to the Christian faith.

Given under my hand at Glenelg, this twenty-eighth day of December, 1836.

(Signed) JOHN HINDMARSH.

CAPE.

WRECKS IN TABLE BAY.

On Saturday, the 26th instant, a public meeting was held in the Commercial Hall, to take into consideration the best means of preventing Shipwrecks in Table Bay. The attendance of seafaring men and merchants was considerable; some expectation having been raised that disclosures would be made to the meeting connected with some of the wrecks which have lately taken place in the Bay. The course adopted by the meeting, however, rendered this proceeding unnecessary.

The Hon. Hamilton Ross, Esq, in the chair.

The chairman having read the letter conveying the Governor's permission to hold the meeting, and the notice by which it had been convened, said,—It appeared to him that the only purpose of the meeting was to institute an inquiry into the cause of the frequent shipwrecks in Table Bay, and that the best mode of effecting this object would be to appoint a committee for that specific purpose. If it were found that the cause of these disastrous events was of a local nature, it would then become matter of serious inquiry how the evil might best be remedied; and if that evil were found to have other than a local cause, although it might be more difficult to de-

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

vise a remedy, it was no less important to have the fact clearly ascertained. He would therefore be glad to hear any observations or proposi ions which the gentlemen present might have to offer on the subject.

Captain Van Reuen moved "That this meeting views with considerable regret the several shipwrecks which have recently occurred in Table Bay."

Seconded by Mr. Venn, and unanimously passed.

Mr. Brad ile said,—it was with considerable diffidence he rose to move a resolution, which he would have b en glad to see brought forward by some person of greater experience, involving, as the subject did, bo h the character of this Bay, and the character of the commanders of vesse's wrecked in it. As he did not think that any individual could say of his own knowledge, from which of the two causes that had been mentioned had arisen the unfortunate circumstances which the inhabitants of this town and colony have so much reas n to lament,—he would move "That in consequence of the wrecks alluded to, namely, the *Paragon*, *Le Cygne*, *Palmer*, *Bengal*, and *Catharine Jamieson*, this meeting is of opinion that it is due to the character of Table Bay for safety, as well as to the commanders of those vessels, that some measures should be taken for ascertaining the causes which have led to their being lost."

Seconded by Mr. Stein, and unanimously passed.

Mr. Silberbauer b gged to move "That this meeting is of opinion that an Inquiry should be instituted into the occasion of all the losses which have occurred in Table Bay within the last two years; and that the Committee of the Commercial Exchange and the Port Captain, be requested to form a committee for that purpose."

Capt. Van Renen said, he should wish to see this resolution enumerate the whole of the vessels that have been recently lost,—as the Royal William, the Gilmore, &c.

Mr. Greig said,—he did not think it necessary for the propos d commission to take a retrospective view of these unfortunate events. Such an extended inquiry would take up a considerable time, and the captains and others concerned not being on the spot, any information that might now be obtained would necessarily be of an *ex parte* nature. He, therefore thought the inquiry might well be confined to the cases at present in the bay, and any that might arise hereafter. It was well known that several of the recent wrecks had, to say the least, been of a very peculiar character. Strangers, and captains well acquainted with the Bay, had alike come blundering in, in the night, and gone ashore under circumstances in which the blame, if any, could hardly be attributable to the nature of the harbour. As the fact of so many of these vesse s having gone ashore in the night, was a very strong feature in the case, he would throw out for the consideration of the propo ed committee, whether it might not be ad isable to suggest to Lloyd's the expediency of inserting a clause in the insurance policy of vessels touching at the Cape, whereby the policy would become vitiated in the event of the vessel's unnecessarily entering Table Bay in the night in an open road stead like that on s de, th re could be little inconvenience in the delay of a f w hours, while that inconvenience would be amply compensated by the additional security thus afforded to life and property.

Mr. Stein feared the insertion of such a clause in the insu ance policy on the blocks of vessels, would be but of little avail in deterring captains, in such situations, from entering the Bay, as the blocks are generally, of small value in comparison with the cargo.

Mr. Greig considered that such a stipulation in the policy would, at least, go some way towards preventing the recurrence of these disasters.

Mr. Ansdell begged to propose an alteration in the resolution, which had been suggested by a gentleman well acquainted with the subject. He would premise that he was not one of those who attribute the recent losses of vessels to "blunders," or any such cause. He was certain that at least two or three of the captains of those vessels would gladly have avoided the loss of their ships had it been in their power; and some of the most experienced and skilful commanders, who had not been so unfortunate, could bear testimony to the dangers they had themselves narrowly escaped in entering the bay, especially during the night. He believed he might take the freedom to mention captain Smith's name, as one who had expreienced an escape of that nature, to which he had heard him allude, and in which that old and skilful officer had only been made aware of his situation by the bamboos floating alongside the ship, which he would have put on shore had he continued her course a few minutes longer. There had been, he believed, some discussing lately, among those interested, with respect to the sufficiency of the present lighthouse, and it appeared to be a general opinion that it is requisite to have two lights at a distance from each other, in order to enable the captains of vessels approaching the bay in the night, to ascertain their exact position by the bearings of these lights. With only one light, danger frequently arises from the state of the atmosphere causing the light to appear more distant than it really is. Now, although such a state of the atmosphere would occasion two lights to appear equally distant, yet by taking the bearings of both, the ship's position might be correctly ascertained. He understood that it was the intention of government to carry this proposal into effect, by the erection of another lighthouse upon the projecting point where so many vessels have been recently lost; for which purpose he believed estimates had been called for and sent home for approval. The circumstance of so many wrecks having taken place upon that point, he regarded as a proof that such wrecks were merely accidental; as it was not at all probable, if they were in tentional, that they should all occur within a hundred yards of each other. He did not think it possible to prevent captains from entering the bay in the night; the wind and currents frequently rendering it as difficult to stand out as to stand in, and sometimes impossible to do either. Besides, the wind, although favorable for making towards the bay in the evening, might change before morning, and drive the vessel off for days, or prevent her from touching at the port at all. Now, it is obviously the interest of the inhabitants to give every assistance to vessels on arriving here at whatever hour they may come; (hear, hear); and there is, perhaps, no more likely mode of accomplishing this than by the erection of light house to the point where these unfortunate wrecks have so frequently occurred. At the same time, as the bay was likely to get a bad name from those occurrences, and as he felt confident that every master of a vessel wrecked in the bay, would be ready to give such information respecting the circumstances connected with the loss, as might tend to satisfy the public mind on the subject he would move "The His Excellency the Governor, be requested to appoint a Commission, consisting of a Magistrate, the Port Captain and other nautical gentlemen, and two or more members of the Committee of the Commercial Exchange, to receive evidence and to inquire into the particulars of every wreck, without distinction, that has recently occurred, or may hereafter occur, within the limits of the Port of Table Bay and its vicinity, and that the result be published in the Government Gazette."

Should the Governor authorise such a measure, the information obtained would have an official character, and might be published for the satisfaction of the public; whereas, if the Port Captain or any other individual comes to a knowledge of circumstances of a questionable nature, his wisest course is to hold his tongue; as a disclosure might subject him to an action for slander or other equally unpleasant consequences. He would object also, to requiring the committee to take a retrospective view, both because "bye-gone should be bye-gone," and for the reason that had been already assigned,—the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory information in the absence of the officers of the wrecked vessels.

Seconded by Mr. Greig.

Mr. Silberbauer expressed his willingness to withdraw his resolution, in favor of that now proposed;—which was then unanimously approved.

Captain Van Renen said, he believed the Governor had once given orders to institute an inquiry into the circumstances attending a certain wreck, and that the captain had refused to give any evidence whatever on the subject. He would call upon the Port Captain, whom he saw present, to say whether this was not the case.

Captain Bance said, he could not say that evidence had been refused in the case referred to; but the captain had been invited to attend and had not done so.

Mr. Stein considered the observation of Mr. Greig with respect to the present wrecks to be perfectly well founded. It was not for them to say who was to blame, but he thought the meeting would be quite justified in declaring that this bay was likely to get a bad name from these wrecks, which it very ill deserved, (hear, hear). As inhabitants of the colony and mercantile men, getting their living, in great measure, by the shipping which frequented the bay, he felt that it was incumbent on those present to express their opinion that the generality of these wrecks were not owing to the insecurity of the harbour. (applause). One captain is unfortunately sick; and another comes in and lodges his vessel on shore in the dead of night. They all knew that the last wreck occurred in this way during a storm of thunder, lightning, rain and wind,—in short, as dirty a night as could be found under heaven for standing into harbour. Why should a captain stand in under such circumstances? This was a question they were entitled to ask; and, having assembled to consider the best means of preventing the recurrence of such calamities, it was not less open to them to express their opinion that the fault, at least, was not in the Table Bay, (hear, hear).

Mr. Borradaile said, in moving the former resolution he had guardedly avoided imputing only one. Yet he thought that an inquiry into the causes of the present wrecks was no less due to the character of the bay, than to that of the masters of these vessels. The circumstances attending some of these wrecks had become the subject of general conversation, and opinions had been given very freely by persons who had no professional experience, and whose whole knowledge of the matter probably originated in the suggestions of their own minds.

Mr. Greig thought it right to state, that in the few remarks he had previously offered, he had made it a point not to speak of the surmised causes of these wrecks; yet he would beg also to be understood as desiring, for the sake of the captains concerned, to see the proposed inquiry commenced *instanter*. The present cases had become the subject of such general conversation, and assertions were confidently made, on all hands, of a nature so prejudicial to those most nearly interested, that, in justice to these individuals, correct information on the subject should be forthwith obtained and made public. It would be recollected that on the loss of the *Earl of Mulgrave*, reports were also propagated which were likely to prove most injurious to the parties implicated; and that the result of the inquiry then instituted was entirely to free those parties from blame. For the sake of all concerned, therefore, inquiry should at once be made. As mercantile men, he considered they stood there very much injured by these wrecks; and he had no hesitation in saying, his experience furnished him with the reflection, that some of them were such as ought not to have taken place (hear, hear.)

Mr. Hawkins suggested that the proposed inquiry was within the province of the committee of the Commercial Exchange. The Governor might appoint a committee to inquire into these cases, but it could do no more than was already in the power of the Exchange Committee—it could not compel the captains to attend its meetings.

Mr. Ansdell said,—one main object of the committee would be to enable the captains of wrecked vessels, to furnish information in a proper quarter as to the causes of their misfortune. If a man, having lost his ship, refuses to give an account of the occurrence, the object of the committee will be attained by simply making that fact known to the public.

The following gentlemen were appointed to wait on his Excellency the Governor, and represent to him the sentiments of the meeting, as expressed in the foregoing resolutions; viz. the Hon. Hamilton Rose, and Messrs. King and Greig.

Thanks were then voted to the chairman, and the meeting dispersed.—*South African Com. Advertiser, Sept.* 30.

CALCUTTA.

HURKARU, DECEMBER 26.

We understand that the day for Mr. P. Delmar's Annual Concert is changed, from Monday the 25th, to Friday the 22d proximo, in consequence of the *Reunian* at the Town Hall, having been fixed for the former date.

From the very first hour, in which we became cognizant of the disgraceful event, which is now so well known all over India by the name of the "Ghuznee Massacre," we have not ceased to regard it as one, which ought to be dragged into the clear light of day nor have we ever failed, when an opportunity has offered itself, to agitate and re-agitate the matter, lifting up our voice in strenuous condemnation of the party or parties, under whose sanction the black deed was perpetrated.

Attempts have been made to show that these murders were not committed, but all have signally failed; and it is now on record that some fifty or sixty prisoners were barbarously massacred, by order of Shah Soojah—and that the massacre took place, if not in the presence of the Envoy-and-Minister, in the near neighbourhood of his tent. We do not speak confidently of the numbers slain, for historians vary in their accounts, but that many were pinioned and backed to death, for the drunken insolence of one offender, is, we fear, a fact too fully established, to suffer us to doubt it for a moment. It was first exposed by a writer under signature of THERE IT IS YOU SEE—and immediately commented upon by us, in language of strong indignation. Since that time Captain Outram has spoken of it, as one but too fearful to speak out the whole truth; and Major Hough has recorded that men were put to death but under other circumstances than those which we are compelled to believe the real ones—Dr. Kennedy alone has declared the truth honestly, manfully, fearlessly declared it—and as given it has his opinion, that Sir John Keane ought to be held blameless, as his camp was far removed from the scene of the butchery, which was acted close to the position of the Minister-and-Envoy, and seemingly, within his knowledge. We are ourselves unwilling to believe that Mr. MacNaghten, who is said to be a most humane man, had any knowledge of this inhuman transaction, until it had been gone through, and, therefore, as far as regards the actual commission of the crime, we must consider, until more positive evidence has been adduced, that he and Sir John Keane were equally blameless; but that they are both *accessories after the* fact is, we are sorry to say, most unquestionable. The writer who was the first to bring these dark proceedings to light, has written us a letter, which will be found in another column, wherein he says that if these miserable wretches were "put to death without the knowledge or consent of the Commander in Chief he should not have allowed such an act to have passed without a comment"—and we most entirely agree with this writer in thinking that both Sir John Keane and Mr. MacNaghten [for in those days the one was not a Baron nor the other a Baronet] are bound to render some account of the why and how of the perpetration of this atrocity. Until this be done the public of India will not hold them blameless, and, although no man, save Sir Charles Forbes, has yet called for an explanation at home, we feel certain that it will yet be prominently brought to the notice of the British Public. Sir Charles Forbes was told, when he demanded an explanation of this diabolical affair, that a contradiction "not official, but authentic," had been put forth [Query—*Where?*] and Sir R. Jenkins added that he held in his hand a letter from Mr. McNaghten, wherein the writer said that there was "not a better man in the country" than Shah Soojah. Very explanatory indeed! But HERE IT IS YOU SEE is determined to agitate the matter, and to publish it to all the world. An explanation will yet be called for in parliament; and then the British nation will see what a *miserable* wretch they have placed, in room of Dost Mahommed, on the throne of Caubul.

ENGLISHMAN, DECEMBER 26.

A private letter from the neighbourhood of Nusseerabad mentions to us a circumstance which, if true, would show a necessity for some very serious consideration being given by Government to the state and present recruiting system of the native cavalry. The story goes that a trooper of the 10th Light Cavalry, who had undergone a sentence of imprisonment in the jail at that station, asked Captain Trevelyan for his discharge, and then disclosed that the men of the 10th had determined not to fight! Our correspondent scouts the various conjectures which impute this backwardness to causes connected with either their religion or their weapons, but says it proceeds from the cowardice which he seems to think natural to the lowest description of Mussulmans and the inferior castes of Hindoos; but courage does not depend upon grade in society, and discipline gives practically a degree of that quality to men who, in isolated positions might evince none whatever. We have been ourselves so circumstanced as to be able to avouch, from personal observation, for the courage of both Hindoos and Mussulmans of the inferior classes, and who, not being soldiers, exercised it without the aid of military discipline, or even the confidence inspirable by numbers acting together; and though a keener sense of honor may be found among the higher ranks and grades, and a more sensitive fear of disgrace, or a greater inability of spirit to bear up against it, yet, in a body, all classes of natives who are eligible for the military service, fight equally well; and in cases of defection or of panic it will be found that all castes are implicated pretty nearly alike. Our sepoys have not yet shown any of this alleged cowardice, and yet as they are chiefly Hindoos, and among them are heaps of comparatively low caste men, and as *some* of our cavalry regiments are at least half Hindoos of the like description, how is it that cowardice exists in the one arm and not in the other? Then, again, the men of the Madras and Bombay armies are, on the whole, of still lower caste than ours, and yet they fight as well as soldiers need to do. There are so many instances in which the native cavalry have behaved nobly, that we cannot reconcile their military history with any theory that assumes prevalent cowardice; but assuredly the question of their present efficiency is one which calls for the deepest and earliest enquiry; and to aid, as far as the press can aid, in this essential work, we wish that cavalry officers would come forward and favor us with their opinions and sentiments on the subject.

From another private letter, and from a different quarter to that referred to in the foregoing articles, we have the following observation, which in truth we do not very well understand:—"You should notice the censorship on the private letters from the native troops in Affghanistan: The mischief this is producing in the minds of the sepoys, in the provinces, is very great, and is the cause of the difficulty of getting good recruits for the regiments in Central Asia, as also of the antipathy to crossing the Indus encreasing daily." This is the first intimation of this nature that we have had; but if the meaning of the expression, 'you should notice the censorship on the private letters,' &c. be that there should be measures taken to check, or at all interfere with, the Sepoys' correspondence, we must lift up our voice against any such injudicious policy, and maintain *there* the cause of the non-interference system. Even if the men's correspondence could be *censor'd* with effect, as the press once was, the result would be worse for us than the utmost evil which can accrue from the present unrestricted liberty,—for there would not be a stop put to the objectionable communications, but only the channel and the manner of them changed, to effect which there would be plotting and secrecy on the part of the Sepoys, which would lead to serious evil.

We have now, for the present at least, exhausted our stock of information, both facts and reposts, concerning Hyderabad affairs, but before dismissing the subject we must add a few observations on the subject of an enquiry, in case it should be deemed adviseable to institute one into any or all of these matters.

The facts and the reports to which we have given publicity affect more or less men who are all powerful at Hyderabad, viz. the Resident, and the assistant Resident, and also Mr. Dighton, a British subject, intimate with both the Resident and the assistant, and his favorite Moonshee Azim Ali.

Let the Government bear in mind a former Hyderabad inquiry, we mean that into the conduct of the notoriously corrupt Moonshee of a former Resident, Mr. Martin—(which case hardly at all, even indirectly, affected Mr Martin *at first*)—let them remember the extreme difficulty which the Commissioners had in obtaining the *slightest* evidence against the Moonshee, and the extreme *intimidation* which was practised (Mr. Colvin must recollect it well) and then let the Government judge whether we are not warranted in saying, that, in a case like the present, affecting so many more, and so much more powerful individuals, nothing less than a similar commission will have the least chance of arriving at the truth.

There is not a native witness that could be produced, no, *not even in injured parties themselves*, who would not violate the truth, and deny their own injuries if ordered to do so by the Minister, or if they saw that the Minister or the Residency favored their opponents.

We will give a few instances in point, for the truth of which we can vouch, and which all occurred at Hyderabad, and occurred too, we believe, during the Residency of Mr Martin.

The Minister had given a certain piece of groun to Sir Wm. Rumbold to make a training course and on the bankruptcy (or legalised robbery) of Wm Palmer and Co., this ground was sold by the trustees of the estate, and bought by a native named Mahomed Newaz Khan. Subsequently to this, Captain Byam, the late Military Secretary, was training some horses on this ground, and commenced repairing a small bridge within its bounds. Mahmoud Newaz Khan begged him not to do so, offering to do it himself, because he said he was afraid that if the Military Secretary laid out money on the ground, it might at some future time be construed as giving him a right to the ground.

Captain your doubted whether Mahomed Newaz Khan had really any right to the ground and wrote to the Minister to inquire. The Minister immediately declared that the ground was much at Captain Byam's service, that it was Government ground, and ordered Mahomed Newaz Khan to say so too.

M. N Khan at once, and of course, acquiesced; but the matter coming to the ears of one of the trustees, he told Captain Byam how the case really stood, thereupon he, of course, at once admitted the right of M. N. Khan.

A second case is as follows:—

Noor Ollah Khan, the Subadar of Aurungabad, failed in his remittances, and his father, Namdar Khan, who was responsible for his punctuality, was ordered to be degraded and tortured, by being exposed in the sun loaded with muskets. His son, hearing of this, complained to colonel Sayer, who forwarded the case to Mr. Martin, the Resident, who inquired of the Minister if the complaint were true—the Minister denied it, and told the resident *to ask Namdar Khan himself*. Namdar Khan, and every one else, of course, confirmed the Minister's denial *though the order was given publicly in Durbar, and heard by dozens of people.*

The third case occurred during the investigation into the conduct of Mr. Martin's corrupt native Moonshee, and if these lines should meet the eye of the Governor General he may convince himself of the accurracy of our statement by referring to Mr. Colvin, who was one of the Commissioners, who so honorably distinguished themselves by their independence and impartiality in investigating the charges against the Moonshee, and disregarding the partial and most improper interference of the Resident in his Moonshee's favor—and also by the decided manner in which they counteracted *the intimidation which the Minister practised upon all who gave evidence against the Resident's favor.*

The original charge effected merely the Moonshee' who was notoriously corrupt, but Mr. Martin by actin as the partizan of his favorite, ultimately mixed himself up with the case so as to draw down on himself the severe animadversion of the Governor General Lord Wm. Bentick.

The particular case to which we allude is that of Ashig Ali, who had complained, through Mr. Dighton, that he had given, or been obliged to give, a sum of money to the Resident's Moonshee. When he came to Hyderabad to be examined by the Commissioners, he was so much intimidated that he denied everything, but at the same intimated that he was afraid to speak the truth. The fact was that the accused Moonshee was present at these examinations, by complaining to the minister of all who gave evidence against him, secured their immediate punishment, the minister being most anxious to conciliate a man so influential with the Resident—feeling certain that the Resident, whose partiality was openly avowed, *must* carry the day. Messrs. Colvin and Ravenshaw, however, seeing how affairs were going, examined Ashig Ali again, secretly, in a room with closed doors, excluding the Moonshee, where upon the witness at once corroborated his original information.

Mr. Martin complained strenuously of this proceeding, but the Commissioners told him it was necessary, to counteract the intimidation practised against the witnesses.

We shall conclude this article with two extracts from Lord Wm. Bentinck's minutes, shewing the effect of Mr. Martin's avowed partiality for his favorite Moonshee, and shall only observe that *similar causes*, should they again occur, will infallibly produce *similar effects*.

On the 17th February 1830, (Mandamus papers 257-8), Lord Wm. Bentinck wrote 'of Mr. Martin, I wish only to speak with respect. * * * * In his conduct towards the creditors of the firm, I have no reason to think that he has been actuated by any unfair feeling, and *if a different interference* may be reasonably drawn *by the public*, it is because he has *not* applied to circumstances affecting himself and the other parties. *those rules which every man of plain judgment and common sense would have adopted on a similar occasion.* When the Meer Moonshee was charged by the trustees with having a corrupt understanding with their opponents, for the purpose of *exercising an* undue influence to their prejudice with the Resident and Minister, any other man would at once have seen the prudence of avoiding all possible appearance of *unduly protecting an individual in whom* *** *he might be supposed to feel a peculiar interest.* Any other principal would have wished such an investigation to have been conducted in entire independence of himself: but Mr. Martin *restricts the Committee from giving any opinion upon the case*, and instead of informing the Government of such charges having been preferred, and the course adopted by him, he allows them to hear of the enquiry from general rumour, and subsequently sends a laboured report, consisting above one hundred paragraphs, upon the first charge only, the purport of which is to prove that in his opinion the Meer Moonshee is not guilty on that charge.'

* * * * * * * * * *

'Still more injudicious, and more fatal to his character for impartiality and sobriety of decision, do I consider his assumption of an authority not belonging to him in removing the trustees from the Nizam's service ******. Upon the subject of disrespect against the trustees, referred to us by Mr. Martin, I am of opinion they are perfectly innocent. It was a duty they owed to their constituents to make the representations; and from a perusal of their letter, together with Mr Martin's reply, it appears to me that their complaint, which amounts to this, that the tendency of the events described was calculated to raise A GENERAL BELIEF of the Moonshee being POWERFULLY supported by the Resident, and of his being himself ADVERSE to the cause THEY advocated, was NOT WITHOUT FOUNDATION. I recommend that such be the answer given to that reference.†

'Upon the whole of this case my conviction* * * * * * * that the situation of Resident at Hyderabad, ought to be committed to another officer unconnected with these transactions, and from whose reports we may be better able to judge,' &c. &c. and Mr. Martin was accordingly removed from Hyderabad to Delhi.

On the 12th June 1830, (Mandamus Papers 266-7) Lord William Bentinck writes:— This individual, the Moonshee, is accused by the trustees of being in the pay of the debtors of the firm, and of using his official influence with the minister to the extreme detriment of the interests of the creditors. A committee is appointed by Mr. Martin to enquire into the charges, and after investigation of many months, the Meer Moonshee is pronounced guilty of corruption.'

'It is quite impossible to have observed the various and successive acts of Mr. Martin in the course of these proceedings without being convinced of the deep interest and feeling he has taken in the welfare of this individual. We, who know the character for integrity, which he has universally borne, may with confidence ascribe, as we have done, his objectionable conduct to want of judgment simply; but what must be the opinion of the whole native community of Hyderabad, who have no disposition to form the same charitable judgment of the motives of public men? They have already seen the influence of this favorite; and when, in the hour of danger, they see the powerful protection interposed in his behalf, when they see those who have appeared as witnesses against him, visited with the displeasure of the minister, and when all these not doubtful signs of favour and protection, are confirmed by the removal from office of the accusers themselves, what other POSSIBLE inference CAN they draw, but that the feelings and interest of the master are identified with the cause of the servant. Sir Charles Metcalfe observes ‡ that of the mistakes committed by the Resident, the one, his removal of the trustees, has been remedied by their restoration; and the other his unwarrantable confidence in the Meer Moonshee, may be with ease. But are the people at Hyderabad likely to infer that this public act of the disapprobation of the Government in one case, or the eventual dismissal of the Moonshee in the other, will make him more favorable to the cause out of which they have arisen, or incline them to think that impartial justice can be with greater certainty expected at his hands?'

* It was the trustees who had preferred the charges against the Moonshee.

‡ This sentence strikes us not a little applicable to certain recent events.

‡ Sir Charles Metcalfe, though liberal enough on most occasions, could never (as his minutes in council sufficiently testify) forget his old personal antipathies at Hyderabad, and consequently always differed from Lord William Bentinck (who was really wholly unprejudiced on the points) when Hyderabad affairs came upon the tapis, though on all other points they generally agreed.

MADRAS.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

ATHENÆUM, DECEMBER 29.

A serious accident occurred at Sir E. Gambier's gardens on Saturday evening, which led to the death of a palkee bearer of his Lordship. In consequence of pariah dogs infesting the gardens and causing great annoyance, W. A. Serle Esq. was in the habit of shooting them with a gun. On Saturday evening about five o'clock, Mr. Dallas, espying one near the Kitchen, gave information of it to Mr. Serle, who as usual took his gun which was charged with a leaden ball, and went forth in search of the dog; but as the animal made off, the gentleman returned back. About ten minutes after, the same dog was again seen, which being again reported to Mr. Serle, he hurried to the spot and discharged his gun. The Servants in company with Mr. S. ran with spears &c. to take the dog which was supposed to be wounded; but on approaching the place, the dog ran away, and a groaning was heard near to them; the servants proceeded further and were surprized to find one of the palkee bearers named Somiah leaning against the ground, having been struck by the leaden ball. The circumstance was immediately reported to Sir Edward, and caused the greatest distress to his Lordship and family. Lady Gambier proceeded immediately to Dr. Lane and requested his attendance. But unfortunately, the wound, proving mortal, Drs. Lane and Lawder's efforts availed nothing, and the poor man expired a few hours after. A Coroner's inquest was subsequently held on the body, and a verdict returned of Accidental death. We hope to be able to give the details of the investigation in our next issue.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS NO. 5, FORBES' STREET.

BY A. WILLARD.